

Unit 8: Global Issues/Developments in Asia, Africa, and Latin America

AIM 8.2:

How did India and Southeast Asian nations gain independence?

DO NOW:

**Read the primary source.
Answer the questions in the space provided.**

Passive resistance is a method of securing rights by personal suffering; it is the reverse of resistance by arms. When I refuse to do a thing that is repugnant to my conscience, I use soul-force. For instance, the government of the day has passed a law which is applicable to me: I do not like it. If, by using violence, I force the government to repeal the law, I am employing what may be termed body-force. If I do not obey the law and accept the penalty for its breach, I use soul-force. It involves sacrifice of self.

- GANDHI Chapter XVII, Hind Swaraj

The conviction has been growing upon me, that things of fundamental importance to the people are not secured by reason alone, but have to be purchased with their suffering. ... Suffering is infinitely more powerful than the law of the jungle for converting the opponent and opening his ears, which are otherwise shut, to the voice of reason. Nobody has probably drawn up more petitions or espoused more forlorn causes than I, and I have come to this fundamental conclusion that, if you want something really important to be done, you must not merely satisfy the reason, you must move the heart also. The appeal of reason is more to the head, but the penetration of the heart comes from suffering. It opens up the inner understanding in man. Suffering is the badge of the human race, not the sword.”

- GANDHI (Young India 5/11/1931)

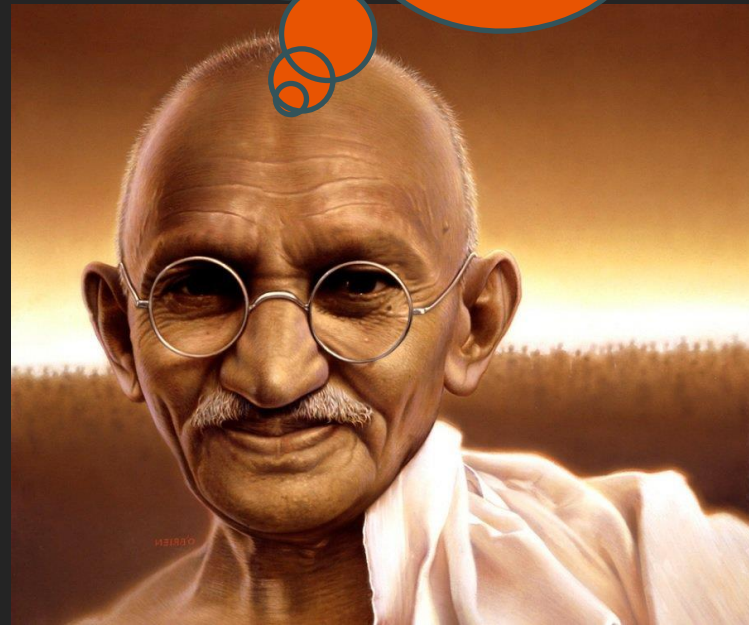
Who Do You Agree With?

“Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.”
- Mao Zedong

“Victory attained by violence is tantamount (equal) to a defeat, for it is momentary.”
- Mohandas K. Gandhi



OR



?

Two Nationalist Movements

- Indian National Congress (1885)



THE FIRST INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1885.

Two Nationalist Movements

- Indian National Congress (1885)

- Mostly Hindus



THE FIRST INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1885.

Two Nationalist Movements

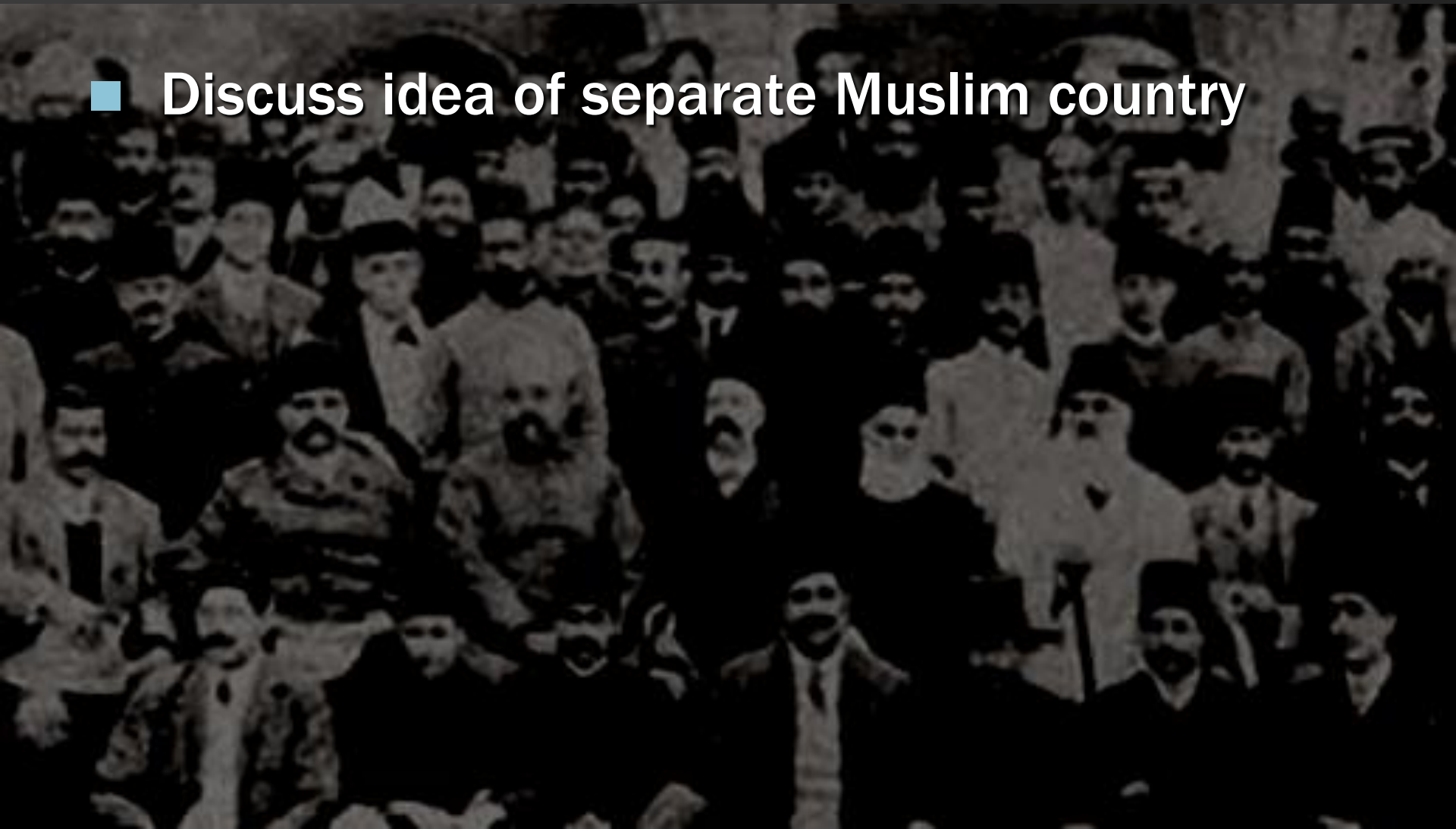
- Muslim League (1906)



Two Nationalist Movements

- Muslim League (1906)

- Discuss idea of separate Muslim country



World War I (1914-1918)



World War I (1914-1918)

- Over 1 million fight
- Promised independence
- Very few reforms made



Rowlatt Act (1919)

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BLACK BILL NO. I "PASSED."

THE HON. MR. SARMA RESIGNS.

SOLEMN MOCKERY OF THE DEBATE.

[The Black Bill (No. I) was passed at Tuesday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council. Mr. Sarma resigned on 4 and 5 August. Immediately after the passage of the Bill the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarda of Madras offered his resignation. At the meeting on Black Bill (No. I) was also taken up. Mr. William Vincent moved that the Report of the House Committee on the proposed Rowlatt Bill be republished. Mr. Patel and Mr. Sarma's names accompanied with the necessary reference.]

(From the Proceedings)

DEBATE, AUGUST 11

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held today. There was a very large attendance of members including the largest from Bengal. The Council opened.

Mr. Sarma resigned on 4 and 5 August. Immediately after the passage of the Bill the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarda of Madras offered his resignation. At the meeting on Black Bill (No. I) was also taken up. Mr. William Vincent moved that the Report of the House Committee on the proposed Rowlatt Bill be republished. Mr. Patel and Mr. Sarma's names accompanied with the necessary reference.]

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SHORTLY AFTER 11

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MR. WILLIAM VINCENT

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Rowlatt Act (1919)

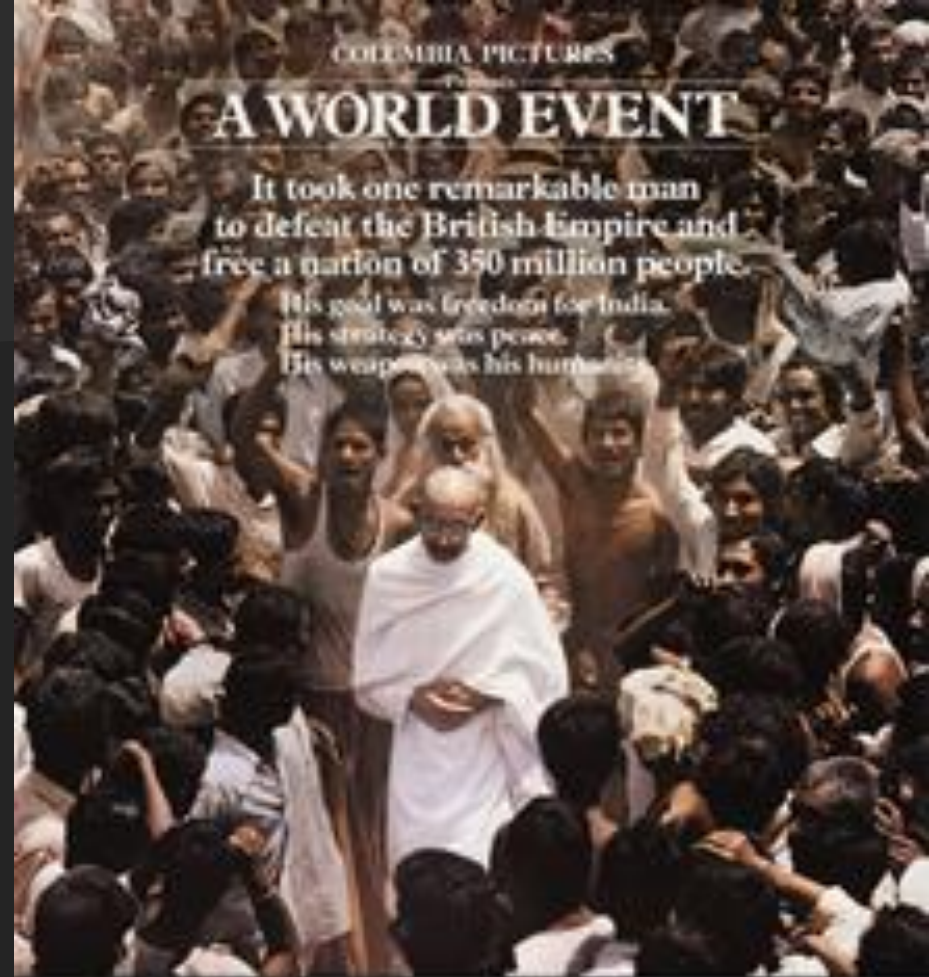
- Protesters can get 2 yrs. jail; no trial



Gandhi (1982)

■ Academy Awards:

- Best Picture
- Best Director
- Best Actor



GANDHI

His triumph changed the world forever.

RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH'S FILM "GANDHI"

CASTING BY CANDICE BERGEN, EDWARD FOX, JOHN GILLED, TREFOR HOWARD, JUDI MILLER, MARTIN SHEEN

STORY BY BEN KINGSLEY, T. M. MURPHY

SCREENPLAY BY JAMES KILPATRICK, DIRECTOR OF PHOTOGRAPHY BY JOHN SEVIER, EDITOR BY JAMES KILPATRICK, EXECUTIVE PRODUCERS BY JAMES KILPATRICK, PRODUCED BY JAMES KILPATRICK, WRITTEN BY JAMES KILPATRICK, DIRECTED BY RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH



COMING SOON

Clip #1 - Questions

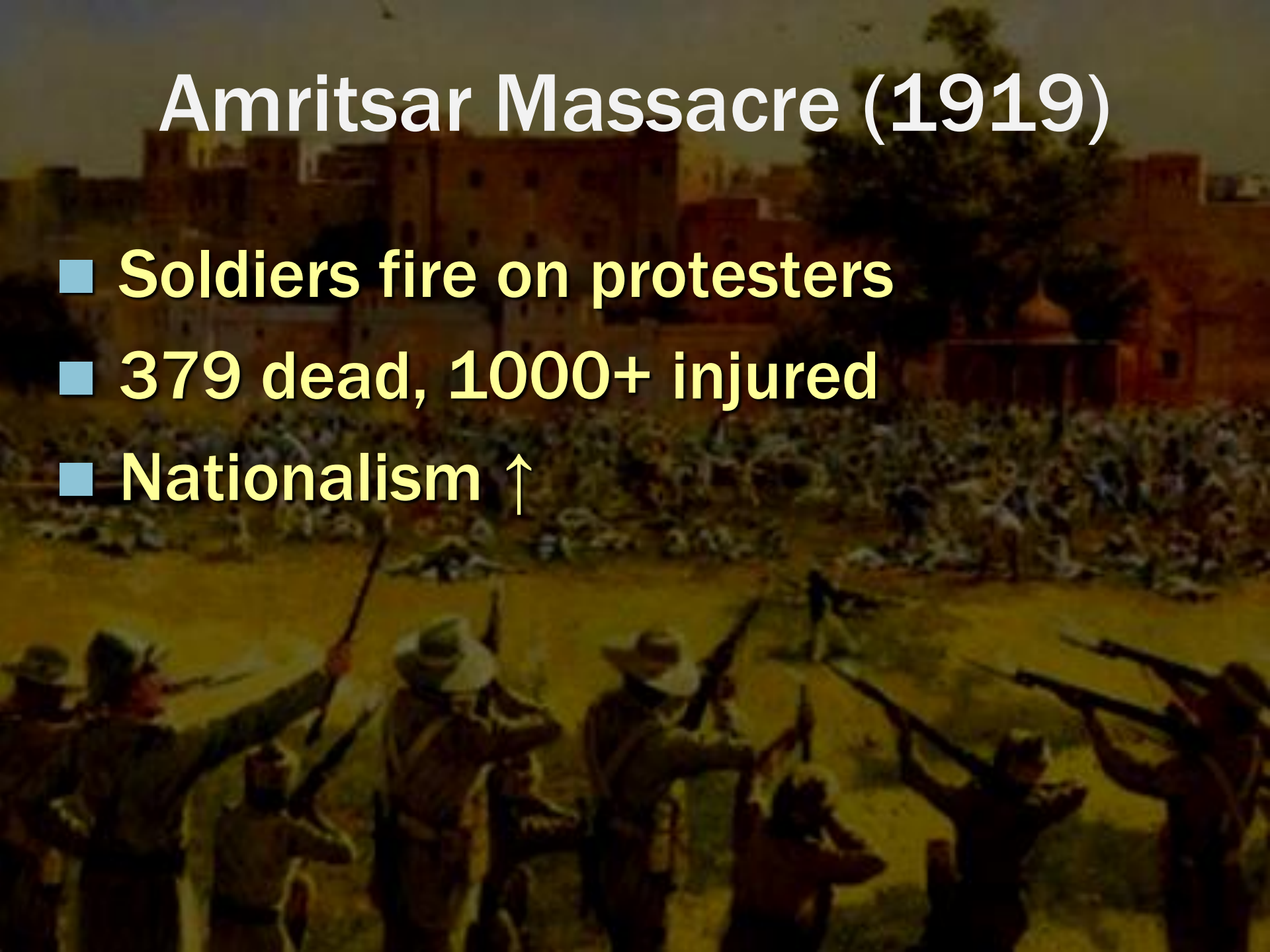
1. **What happened?**
2. **What do you notice about the soldiers?**
3. **Does this remind you of any other similar events have we studied this year?**

Amritsar Massacre (1919)



Amritsar Massacre (1919)

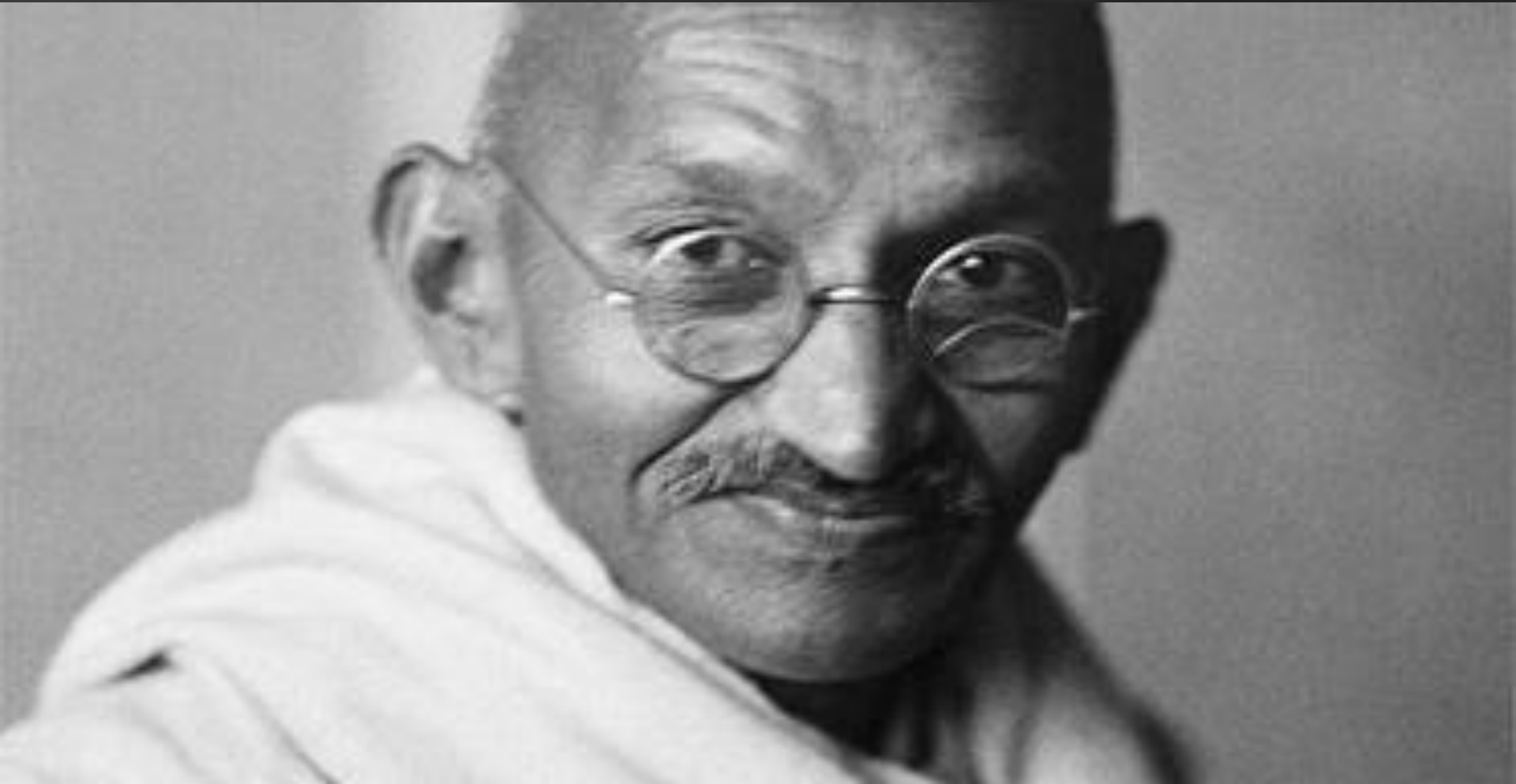
- **Soldiers fire on protesters**
- **379 dead, 1000+ injured**
- **Nationalism ↑**







Mohandas (Mahatma) Gandhi



Mohandas (Mahatma) Gandhi

- Leader of INC ('21)
- Goals:
 - Independence
 - End poverty, caste system, relig. conflict
- Method:
 - Nonviolent *civil disobedience* (refusal to obey unjust laws)

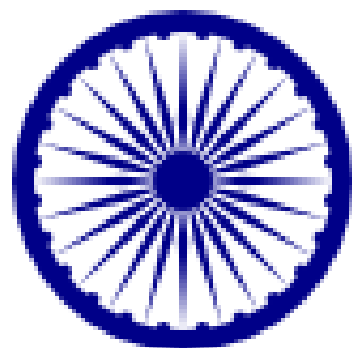
Boycotts of British Goods



Homespun Movement

- Boycott of Br. cloth; hurts profits





Clip #2 - Questions

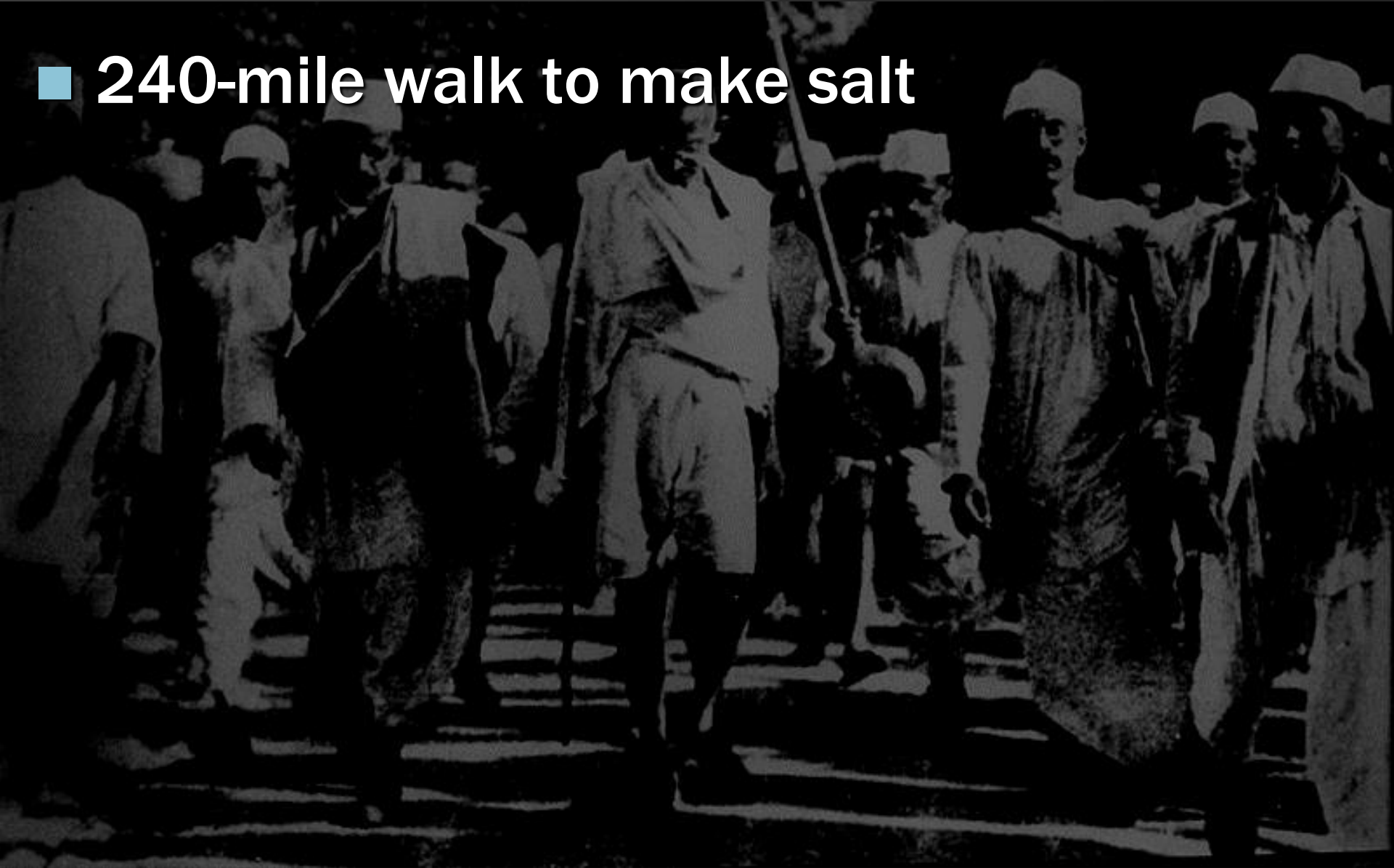
1. What were Gandhi and his followers protesting against?
2. How did they protest?

Salt March (1930)



Salt March (1930)

- 240-mile walk to make salt

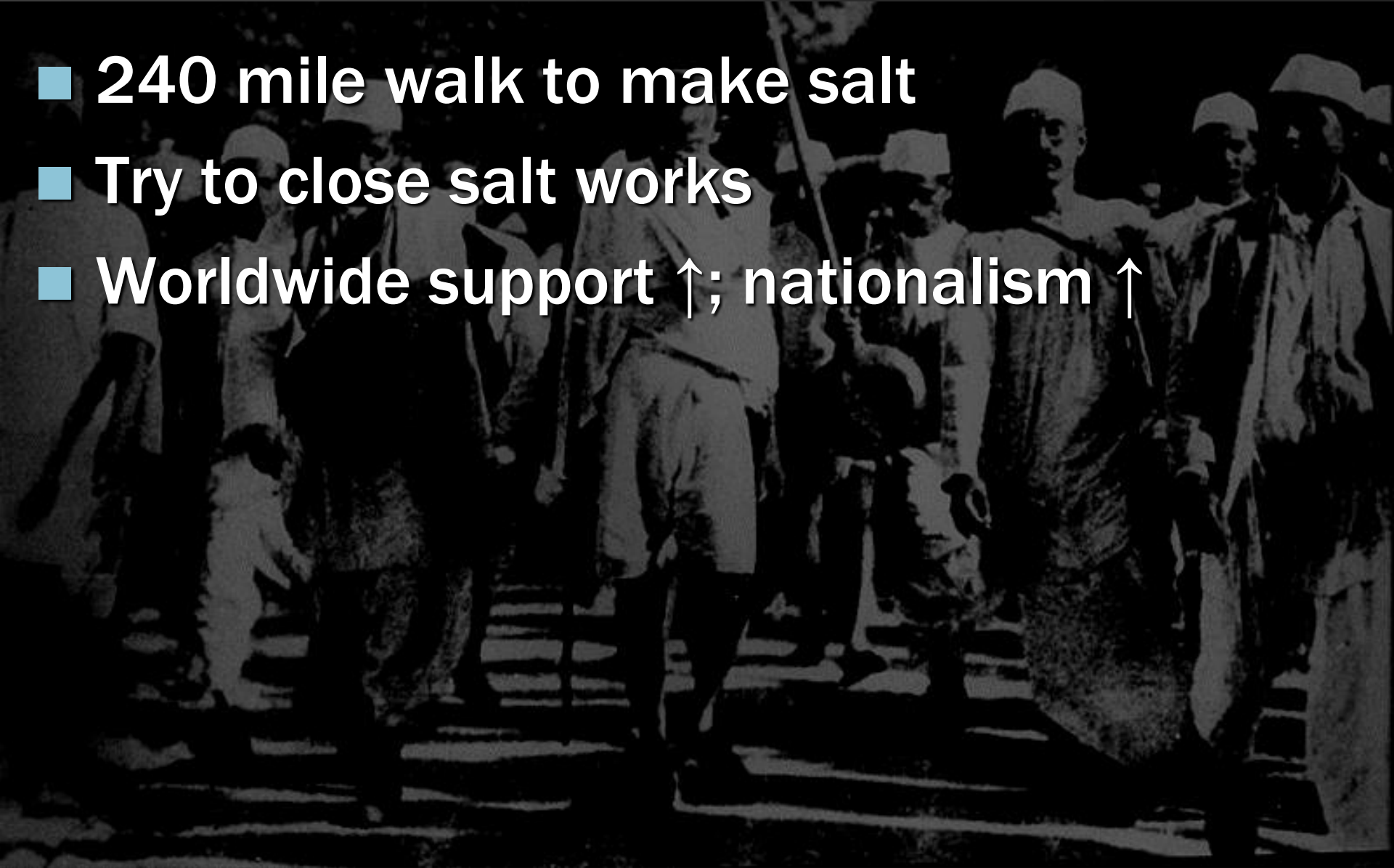


Clip #3 - Questions

1. What were Gandhi's followers trying to accomplish?
2. Was it successful?
3. Could you be one of the protesters?
4. Could you be one of the soldiers?

Salt March (1930)

- 240 mile walk to make salt
- Try to close salt works
- Worldwide support ↑; nationalism ↑



Govt. of India Act (1935)



Govt. of India Act (1935)

- Some local self-govt.
- Not full independence



World War II



World War II

- 2.5 mill. soldiers
- After, Br. offers independence

Q: Why were British leaders finally ready to give India independence after WWII?

Answers:

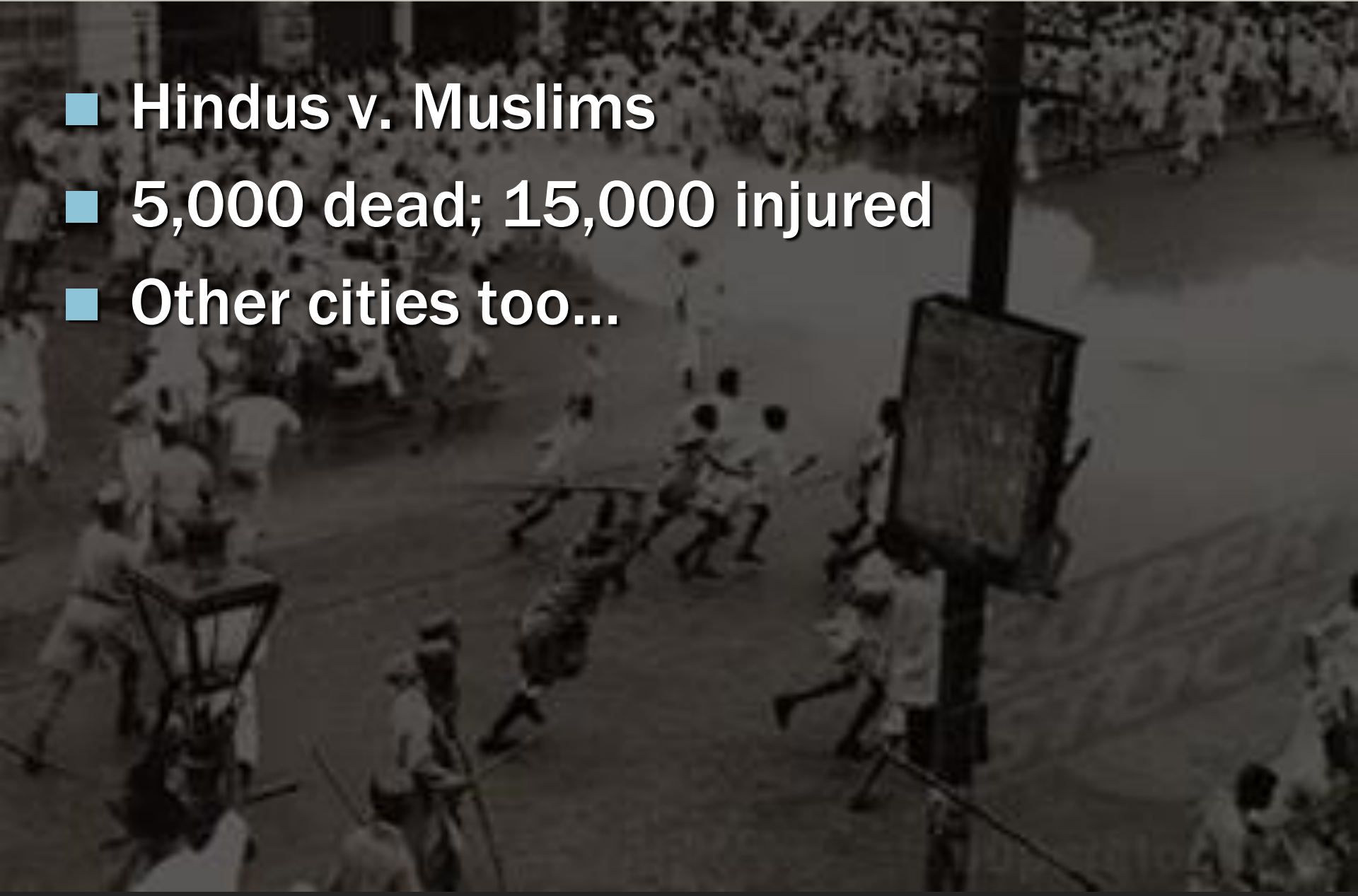
1. Economic reasons
2. Indian nationalist movement
2. Changing attitudes about imperialism & race

Calcutta Riots (1946)



Calcutta Riots ('46)

- Hindus v. Muslims
- 5,000 dead; 15,000 injured
- Other cities too...



Partition: India & Pakistan (1947)



Indian Independence (Aug. 15, 1947)



The World's
Largest Democracy!

After Partition

- Millions relocate
- War over Kashmir ('47)

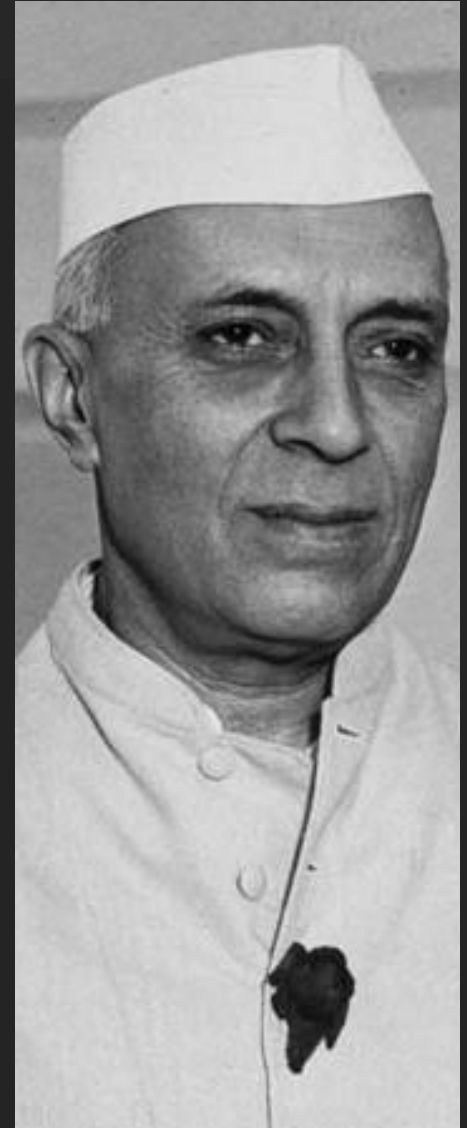


Gandhi Assassinated (1948)



Jawaharlal Nehru (1948-1964)

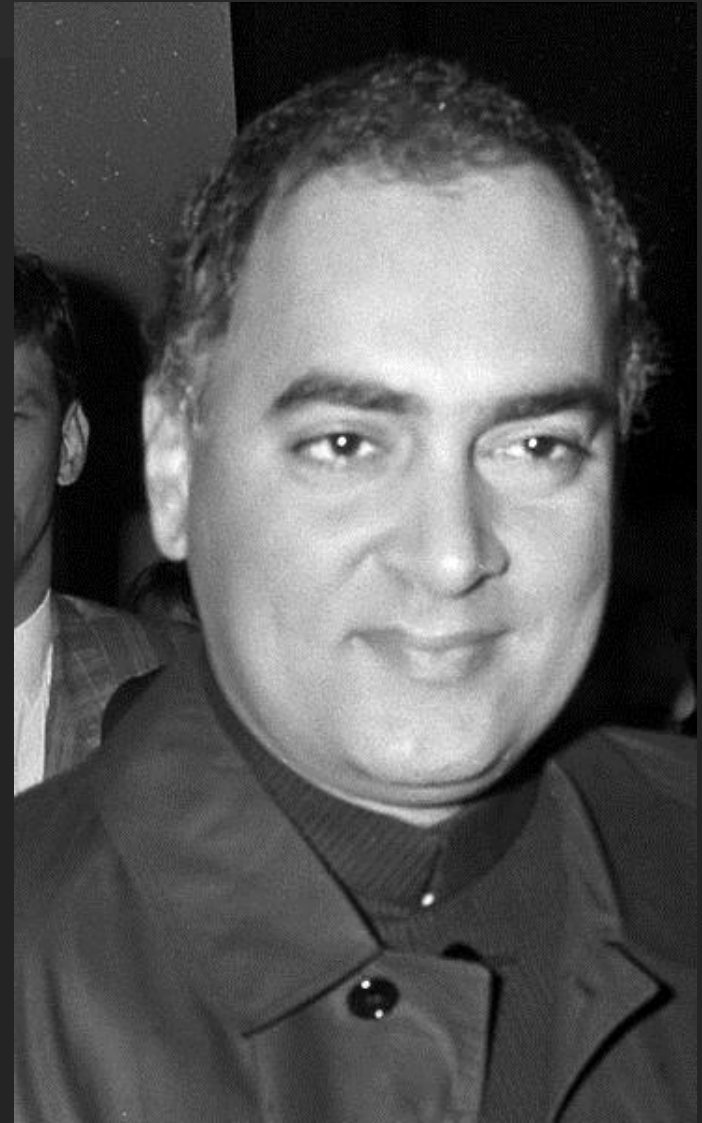
- Outlawed caste system
- Helped women/poor
- *Non-Aligned Movement*
- *Mixed economy*
- Industrialization
- Cultural & relig. conflicts
 - Ex. (Sikhs, Tamils)



Indira Gandhi
(1966-1977; 1980-1984)



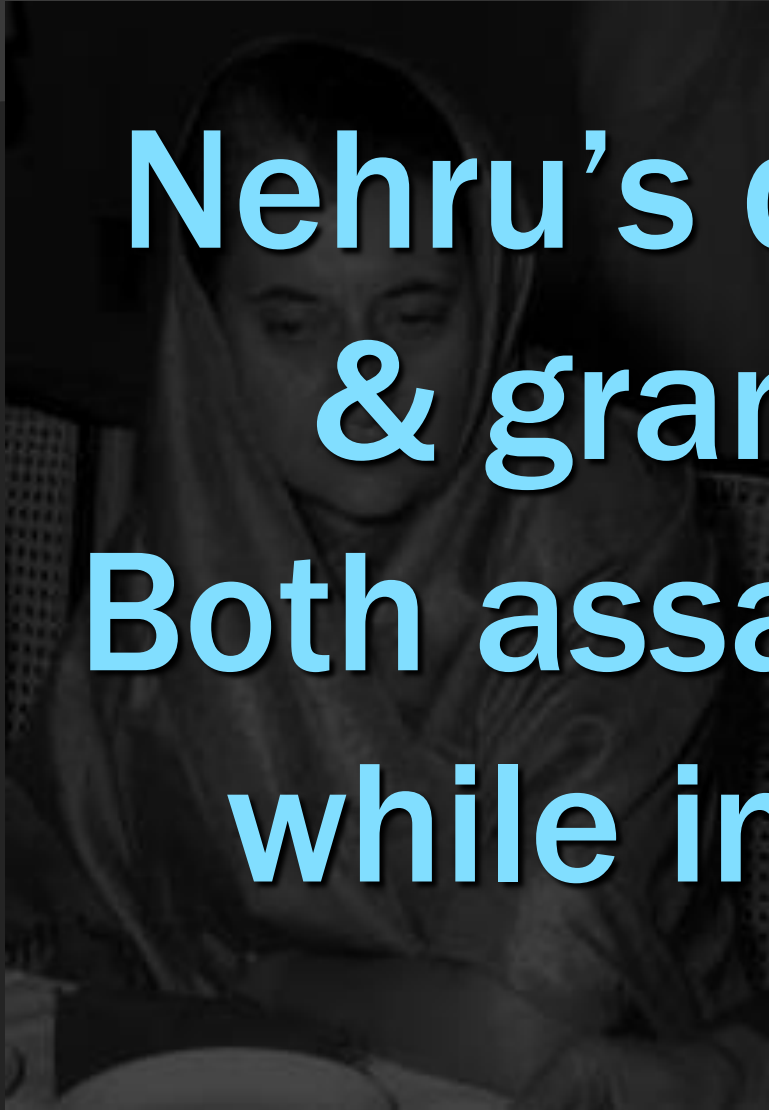
Rajiv Gandhi
(1984-1989)



Indira Gandhi
(1966-1977; 1980-1984)

Rajiv Gandhi
(1984-1989)

**Nehru's daughter
& grandson.
Both assassinated
while in office.**



First “Untouchable” President: K. R. Narayanan (1997-2002)



India's Economic Growth



World's 2nd Fastest Growing Economy

- 7.7% annual growth over last 10 yrs.

